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"ALDERNEY BRAND"

WEEKLY TRIBUNE-NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS All advertisements intended for insection in THE WEEKLY TRIBUKE must be handed in to the publication office on Mon-day of each week.

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

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New York Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is reported that a plot to restore the French Monarchy has been discovered, === The Jewish murder trial in Hungary has been ended with the acquittal of the prisoners. The King of Annam is dead, === The cholera in Egypt is less virulent; there were 702 deaths on Thursday from the disease. = Several Irish informers have arrived at an Australian port and have been forbidden to land. = It is expected that French military operations in Tonquin will be delayed until November. ____ A dinner was given to Dr. Norvin Green near London last evening, at which he and others spoke: ____ The Comte de Chambord's health is steadily improving.

DOMESTIC.-King Fan, Capias, Conkling and Hartford won the Saratoga races yesterday. -The President started from Chicago on his trip to Yellowstone Park. ____ Colonel E. G. Marshall, a retired army officer, died. ____ Charles H. Lee was hanged in Richmond. = Professor Oliver Payson Hubbard resigned from the chair of chemistry at Dartmouth College, === G. Norden, said to be a natural son of King Oscar, of Sweden, committed puicide near Chicago. = The torpedo class at Newport was disbanded.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Mayor Edson yesterday appointed S. H. Grant, his private secretary, as Controller. ____ The telegraph operators predicted that a crisis in the strike was approaching. L. H. Booth, the joint-agent at Castle Garden of the trunk lines, has been missing for a week. Samuel Parsons, jr., will probably resign as Superintendent of Planting. = The Grand Jury made a presentment yesterday concerning the frauds in the Finance Department. - The Fire Commissioners declared that more building inspectors were necessary. === Patrick Quinn was held on suspicion in the matter of the drowning of the Sonst children. === The Metropolitans were defeated by the Allegheny nine. ___ Inquests were held in the Barca, Shepard, Patchin, Matthews and Mix cases. = Gold value of the legal-tender milver dollar (41212 grains), 82.62 cents. Stocks opened dull and values improved, but later they again declined and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 65°; aver-

Tribune readers ordering the Daily sent to them at summer resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name of the Post Office to which the paper is to be sent. Much brouble arises every summer from a neglect of this pre-

What object there is in starting rumors of a Monarchists' plot in Paris just now it is diffi- extensively anywhere else. cult to understand. The craziest kind of a Legitimist conspirator would hardly conspire at present. The Comte de Chambord still lives, but with small chance of recovery, and the Comte de Paris is too cautious to encourage a conspiracy so long as he is merely an heir to the discarded throne. Indeed, it is doubtful whether he will ever make any great effort to be King. He knows that a King of France would be the favorite mark for every dynamiteur in Europe, and he is not of the stuff of which martyrs are made. Possibly the rumors have been started to scare the Government, and in that case the Parisian newsmongers who are behind them may succeed in their object. It does not take much to throw A French Ministry into hysterics.

The acquittal of the Jews arraigned in Hungary for the murder of a Christian girl, now leaves the ground clear for some student in sociology to make it known why the prosecution ever was begun. To impartial observers It has been evident all along that there was no truth in the charges against the prisoners, but still they seem to have been sincerely believed by most of the Christians in that part of Hungary. This belief could hardly have been due to race prejudice or hatred alone. There must have been something else back of either or both of these feelings, which made the charges seem reasonable to the men and women who accepted them as true. Was it a mild form of insanity, such as some writers say possessed the people of Salem in the days when it was fashionable to hang so-called witches? Or is over-credulity a contagious disease which sometimes spreads through an entire community?

The agitation in the Park Department continues. Mr. Jones and his friends assert that Mr. Parsons, the Superintendent of Tree Planting, had really no right to say whether the trees near the Spa in Central Park should be cut down or not. This is a point in which the public are not greatly interested-the real question is whether or not the trees should have been cut down at all. They were apparently intended to hide the building on the side now exposed, and they seem to have been removed to meet Mr. Jones's unfortunate mania for opening up "vistas" and "views." Now It is pretty safe to say that any changes which Mr. Jones wishes to make in the disposition of foliage in Central Park are likely to do more harm than good. He is a most unsafe man to turn loose into the Park with an axe In his band, as the Commissioners learned some time ago by bitter experience. He ought to be prevented from destroying artistic features which have been the growth of years, and be would be if the members of the Board had any adequate sense of their duties and responsibilities to the public.

After several weeks without wages, the 10,000 eigar-makers of this city who have been so sadly duped by the leaders of the Progressive Union find themselves just where they were when the trouble with the tobacco manufacturers began; only they are considerably poorer. They have ceded to the Manufacturers' Union the principal point in the dispute which the matter in a different light. They have been

avoid a strike and to vindicate their right to this act, if faithfully carried out, the Democratic manage their own business. The employers will now engage whomsoever they please to do their work, including even the twenty-six members of the International Union whose dismissal from the Ottenberg factory the Progressive Union impudently demanded. The issue of this matter illustrates afresh the folly of a strike-for that is practically what the lock-out was. The men are out of pocket and are no better off in any other direction as an equivalent. Possibly they have learned, however, that it does not pay to follow blindly the dictates of three or four foreign demagogues, who have only personal aggrandizement in view; in that case their experience has not been worthless.

THE NEW CONTROLLER.

Mayor Edson's choice for Controller will cause more surprise than gratification in the community. He has not made his selection from the ranks of the professional politicians, and that is something to be grateful for. But the Controllership is an office of vast importance in our municipal system, one whose dignity, authority and influence fall little short of those of the Mayoralty. For such a place public-spirited men would have welcomed the appointment of some citizen widely known and honored outside of New-York as well as within her borders,-a citizen of broad mind, large ability and independent energy, whose powers have been already tested in life by the bearing of great responsibilities, and who has proved equal to the test. It is true that no one can better know than Mr. Edson the qualities and merits of the new Controller. He has watched for years his efficient discharge of arduous and important duties as Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, and has seen him grow in knowledge of city affairs and enlarge his grasp of municipal questions in his own office. But whether Mr. Grant's training on the floor of the Exchange or even in the clerical duties of his position in the Mayor's office has been sufficient to prepare him for the field which he now enters can hardly be considered as yet settled. The official, who has an equal voice with the Mayor in the almost imperial Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which really settles all our municipal expenditure, who takes a leading place in the Aqueduct Commission, which is to spend many millions in increasing our water supply, and who is at the head of the department which more than any other affects the credit of New-York in the loan markets of the world, ought to be a New-Yorker of the best and highest sort. Only a citizen of the first class is fit for such a position. That the new Controller may prove himself such a citizen will now be the earnest wish of every person who has any care for the welfare of this city.

It is no secret that Mr. Grant was not the Mayor's first choice. Bankers and merchants of long experience, lofty position and wide influence were sounded to learn if an offer of the Controllership would be acceptable. But men whose services would have been of the highest value in that office shrank from taking control of a department under a cloud. The disclosures of the coupon frauds showed the urgent need of reforms in the Finance Department, and the labors of a reformer, under the system of checks and limitations in our municipal government, and with the poison of virulent partisanship tainting the air, must be attended with embarrassments and disappointments sufficient to appall any but the stoutest heart. So Mr. Edson turned to a number of eminent citizens in vain. We may well be thankful that he did not then have recourse to the politicians. Whatever fault may be found with the appointment of Mr. Grant, it cannot be considered a partisan or even a political one. The new Controller has not been known in politics. The only objection to him seems to be that he has not been known

Though not a po this must be looked on as a personal one. It is the outgrowth of Mr. Edson's personal knowledge of the man and his personal triendship for Paris, there is a small and secluded restaurant him. And it is likely almost to double the power of the Mayor in the city government. It will d'hôte, and there you may generally find a balf be a surprise, indeed, if the new Controller is found opposing the Mayor in the Board of Apportionment or in the Aqueduct Commission. The Mayor will have practically two votes instead of one in every branch of the government where the two officers take part. This will not only give him larger opportunities as the Chief Executive of the city, but it will much increase his influence in the Democratic party. Mr. Edson has never concealed his desire for Democratic union and success. By this appointment he has escaped estranging any of the factions from himself, and has done nothing to embitter any differences that now exist between them. The choice of a Tammany Democrat would have excited the wrath of the County Democracy; the selection of a County Democrat would have set Tammany in an uproar. The appointment of Mr. Grant, though not political, may have important political consequences.

But after all, it is of vastly less consequence how this appointment may affect parties and factions than how it may result with regard to the financial administration of this great city. The fitness of the choice is yet to be shown, and until it is shown there must be more or less uneasiness over the action of the Mayor in entrusting the responsible duties of the Controllership to a comparatively unknown man.

" DEEP-REACHING " REFORM.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania bave evi dently discovered that a reform of the Civil Service which has any other end in view than the turning of all Republicans out of office and putting Democrats in their places, is not the reform that the party wants. It was all very well before the passage of the Pendleton bill for Democratic conventions and Democratic newspapers to dwell upon the evils and abuses of the Civil Service and the necessity for reforming and purifying it. For the past dozen years they have been harping upon this theme in season and out of season, proclaiming their horror at the iniquitous methods in vogue of rewarding party services with official patronage, and avow ing it to be the chief aim of their political existence to make an end of the whole business by establishing the higher tests of honesty, ability and fidelity. The platforms of their conventions and the columns of their newspapers have been filled with this sort of thing for years, and even Tammany Hall, the most corrupt political organization probably that ever existed, has not hesitated to avow its devotion to Civil Service Reform in one breath, while in the next it announced distinctly that, so far as Tammany Hall was concerned, the prime article of its creed was that the first duty following victory was division of the spoils. Having no responsibility for the Civil Service of the General Government, it was easy for them to prate of the necessity of reforming it; but the reform always meant a simple turning out of Republicans and appointment of Democrats in their

But the passage of the Civil Service bill puts

caused the owners to shut up their shops to taken at their word. Under the provisions of city; the famous buildings should be crowded party, if it should come into power, will not be able to make a clean sweep of all the subordinate offices in the departments; and even if they should, the requirements of the competitive examinations would prevent the appointment of hordes of ambitious office-seekers whose zeal for the party is conditioned upon their expectation of reward. They were clamorous for Civil Service Reform, and they have got it. It is not the kind they wanted, however. Though fathered by one of their own Senators, and voted for to a considerable extent by their own representatives, the measure gives them no satisfaction. It paralyzes the right arm of their strength in taking away the motive for political activity of the large majority of their working force-the unfit and incompetent men who look simply for soft places under a new Administration, but who are barred out of any such prospect by the necessity of passing the examination. Should the country suffer the misfortune of the accession of the Democracy to power, there would be of course a great number of places within the disposal of the party, but there would not be enough of these for the big fish; and as for the little ones-the hundreds of thousands of expectants of clerkships and other small places-they would have to go hungry. It was observed for some time before the passage of the Pendleton bill that the more sagacious leaders were toning down their enthusiasm for reform, and now that it has passed they exhibit a manifest coolness

on the subject. The Democratic conventions this year show a marked change in this regard. The Pennsylvania Democrats in particular have taken pains to start off their platform with a labored definition of what they now believe in as "genuine and deep-reaching Civil Service Reform," in contradistinction from the reform initiated by the Pendleton bill. "The Democracy of "Pennsylvania," they say, "believe in that genuine and deep-reaching Civil Service Reform which consists in the election to office of honest, intelligent, capable "and courageous public servants, who will "faithfully administer their trust, and who will be held to strict accountability for such a * discharge of it, and who will redeem and " purge the departments of the General Government from that corruption and fraud with which they have been permeated under Republican rule, and which that party has shown itself unable and unwilling to eradicate." Here are a great many more words than are necessary, but the gist of it is very plain. They want to elect men who will "purify and purge the departments." No more nonsense about competitive examinations, and tests of honesty. ability and fidelity; what the Pennsylvania Democrats want is a "deep-reaching" - an uncommonly good word -- reform that will " purify and perge the departments"-especially There is no misunderstanding the purge." meaning of this. It is a proclamation to the workers" that Democratic success means that the "Republicans must go," and of course that when they go the "workers" will take their

The Pendleton bill has done one good service at least already. It has stuck a pin into the windy professions of Democratic reformers, stripped the party of its disguises, and compelled it to come out with a square, flat-footed declaration of its purposes. The Pennsylvania Democrats have defined very clearly Democratic Civil Service Reform. It is "deep-reaching."

AMERICANS ABROAD.

"I don't see how that can take," said an Englishman, throwing down "Daisy Miller"; "the girl's very vulgar, I think; she does such absurdly unusual things." If social essavists of The Saturday Review school are to be believed, all Europe is overrun every summer with Americans who show themselves to be very vulgar by doing things that are absurdly unusual. But to tell the truth, the failing of American tourists in Europe is in the opposite direction. There are thousands of our country-people travelling abroad this season whose abiding fear is lest they make themselves absurd by doing something unusual. In the Grand Hotel, in à la carte for those who do not like the table dozen or so of Americans breakfasting heartily on beefsteak and fried potatoes at the absurdly unfashionable hour of 8 o'clock. But they are new arrivals; and fresh as they are they seem to be conscious that they are violating French ideas of propriety. They give their orders with timidity, they get out of the room as soon as they can, and in a day or two they learn to take their early roll and cup of coffee, and their light déjeuner with wine at 12 o'clock. Everywhere the Americans surpass all other travellers in adaptability to the customs of a strange country. They are often impeded by ignorance of foreign languages; but they learn foreign ways quickly, and they are apt in conforming to them. Unfertunately they devote so much pains to the acquisition of this sort of culture, that it is often the only knowledge they bring home. They believe that they have passed a pleasant and profitable month in Paris when they have caught little French peculiarities of costume. and familiarized themselves with the routine of shopping at the Magasins du Louvre, and learned how to encounter a waiter in a fashionable restaurant without trepidation. In London they are satisfied with their experience when they know how to deal with ja cabman, order a dinner, choose a hotel, and find their way from the Bank to Pall Mall, and from Charing Cross to Oxford-st.; when they have accustomed themselves to wear a silk hat when it rains and to carry an umbrella when it doesn't; when they understand the social laws of frock coats and gloves; and can enter and leave a railway train without betraying that they are strangers. They apply their minds in Switzerland to the great subject of hotels; and by the time they have reached Rome it is their pride to pass for cosmopolites, who are at ease everywhere and at home nowhere. They offer the strongest possible contrast to the English tourists whom they are constantly meeting on the Continent. The Englishman travels abroad habitcally, but he takes his own customs with him, his multiplicity of rugs, bags, hat-boxes and bath-tubs, his fussiness at stations and inus, his dependence upon guards and porters, his nationa! bad taste in dress, and his national appetites. The American, to whom a foreign tour is not an ordinary summer holiday, but the one recreation of a lifetime, has not been a fortnight in a strange land before he knows how to travel like a na-

Yet, as we said before, in his auxiety to do nothing unusual be often sacrifices the richest opportunities of his tour. He misses the best sights of Paris because he is ashamed to be thought ignorant, or to be seen with a guidebook, and he gathers no experience in that brilliant capital except the opportunity of comparing its shops and eating-houses with Tiffany's and Delmonico's. London, the metropolis of the world, teaches him things that are equally trivial. If he is a man of moderately good education, if he has even been a reader of good novels, the names of London streets should be

tive. In this respect he is the best traveller in

the world.

and the Temple, and the Inns of Court; Whitehall, Westminster, St. James's Palace, Trafalgar Square, Regent-st., and the Haymarket; London Bridge, and Lambeth, and Crosby Hall, and Scuthwark, and St. Paul's and Paternoster Row-what associations ought they not to have for him, what a startling reality should not the sight of these historical localities impart for him to Shakespeare, and Richard, and Cromwell, and Charles; to Pitt, and Fox, and Dr. Johnson; to Pendennis and to Becky Sharp, to Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Micawber! It is not the good fortune of every traveller to make the acquaintance of the distinguished men of the day; but every well-read tourist can put himself on intimate terms with the distinguished men of the past. To do this, however, he must become an unconventional stroller; he must loiter in bustling streets; he must pry into solitary corners; he must be ready to ask questions and to answer them, to be known as a stranger and perhaps to be thought odd. But it will be well worth his while to step out of the common road and to venture upon the unusual, which is neither vulgar nor absurd.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND THE CAUCUS. The long Senatorial contest in New-Hampshire, which has just ended so fortunately, did not mean the demoralization of the Republican party in that State, nor the general disintegration of the party, ner any of the things which the Democratic newspapers are glib in prophesying of it. It was simply one more sign of the growth of the Republican party away from machine methods, and an apparent indication, also, of the decay of the Senatorial caucus. That time-honored piece of party machinery has been subjected to a pretty severe strain of late by the Republicans in the Northern States. In New-York, New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Colorado, it has been practically disregarded in the latest elections of Senators. This was not entirely due to the factional warfare that raged in the party some time back, because there was just as much impatience with the caucus in States where no division of the party into these factions had ever been known as there was in New-York or Pennsylvania. The class of Republicans who assumed the name of Stalwarts hardly had an existence in Minnesota or Michigan, yet the Senatorial contests in those States, within the past year, have been long and fierce. The New-Hampshire struggle began at a time when Republicans were busy making peace with each other, and there was a disposition on all sides to unite the party for the contest of next year, when the supremacy not only of the Republican organization, but of Republican ideas, will be at stake. Yet the New-Hampshire contest has been jonly about a week shorter than the memorable deadlock in Albany in 1881. These facts seem to show that the movement against the caucus was general, and that while it was usually due to local discontent it did not grow out of the Stalwart and anti-Stalwart dispute. It will be interesting to see whether the process of discarding the Senatorial caucus goes on, or whether after a time it takes its old place again in the party machinery.

The result that has been reached at Concord seems favorable to the future of the party in New-Hampshire. The contest had lasted about as long as it was safe to have it last-and then it ended. Both sides-machine and anti-machine -are contented. Senator Pike was the candidate most favored by Secretary Chandler's friends after his election became impossible, and yet the Secretary's opponents are claiming the election as their work. Mr. Pike is far from being a nobody, as many feared the new Senator would be. He has had abundant experience as a legislator, is an able lawyer, and is esteemed and admired as a man.

We venture to say that there is another thing which the result in New-Hampshire does not mean. It does not mean that Mr. Chandler is politically dead and buried, with the New-Hampshire Republicans dancing on his grave. A portion of the press seem to take rather a hyscrical view of Mr. Chandler. They really seen to believe that he has horns. We have never been able to discover them. It is a little difficult to understand why he should be so abused by some of the well-meaning editors. It raises the question whether they are not belaboring the Chandler of their own imaginations rather than the Chandler of fact. He withdrew from the contest as soon as it was practicable, after it appeared that he could not be elected, and in this showed, as he has always done, a desire for the good of the party that was stronger than any wish for personal success.

The National Education Assembly, which meets in Ocean Grove next week, beginning on Thursday and ending on the Sunday following, will bring to gether many of the most prominent advocates of National aid to education. Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire, will discuss that topic on the afternoon of Thursday, and the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, on National aid to popular education in Europe, Dr. H. R. Waite, educational statistician of the Census Bureau, will speak on the subject, "Who and Where are our Illiterate Masses?" Among the other speakers on that and following days will be Judge Tourgee on "Dangers of Neglect," Frederick Douglass on "The Negro in America," the Rev. A. D. Mayo on the "Educational Opportunities and Duties of the South, Henry S. Pancoast on "The Legal Status of the Indian," Captain Pratt, Superintendent of the Cartisle Training School, on "Indian Civilization a Success," General John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, etc.

A correspondent of The Hartford Courant describes how it feels to be struck by lightning. After the Presidential election next year the correspondent and the Democratic party will find it interesting to compare experiences.

A New-Hampshire and a Minnesota politician talking to two different correspondents of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE suggest the name of Senator John F. Miller, of California, as a candidate for the Presidency next year. One of them thinks he could take both Indiana and California out of the list of doubtful States. As to California, that is not unlikely, for the Senator is personally popular there; but as to Indiana, less clear, since he has been away from there for overeighteen years. The Senator is now living at Napa, California. He is the president of the Alaska Fur Company; has grown rich, and is in the finest of health. He lost an eye some years ago while serving under Roseeraus in Tennessee, but the sight of the other has not been impaired.

The value of the metallic products of the United States for 1882 is said to have been \$219,756,004. If the brass concealed in the cheeks of the persons who are now shricking that the Republican party must go could be extracted and sold at the rate of cent a pound, the above figures would be left far behind.

O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey, 18 now reported to be insisting upon his rights as an American citizen. These rights under the circumstances will entitle him to a speedy and impartial trial by the British or colonial authorities. If the ratal shot was used within the jurisdiction of Cape Colony, he will have the same right as an American citizen, which he would enjoy as a British subject, to be tried by a jury in accordance with the recognized canons of criminal procedure of the colony. If the murder occurred on the high sea outside the jurisdiction of Care Colony and it be necessary to convey him to an English port in order almost as familiar to him as those of his own | that his responsibility for a crime committed under

the shadow of the British flag may be determined, he will have the same right to a prompt and equivable trial which would be accorded to any Englishman.

Any gentleman who owns a nice stout silverplated muzzle that he isn't using just now would do the Democratic party of Ohio a favor by loaning it to Judge Hoadly for the next few weeks.

The Democracy are getting into a terrible snarl over the tariff. Six State conventions have been held thus far, this year, and the platforms make instructive contrasts. In Iowa the party is in favor of "a gradual but persistent reduction of protective duties"; in Kentucky it has no views on the subject; in Ohio it favors free-trade protection; in Virginia, protective free trade; in Pennsylvania, protradefreetection; and now in Iowa, the familiar strain-" for revenue only." The party should huddle up as soon as possible, and arrange its principles.

W. S. Groesbeck in his recent speech assured his hearers that Civil Service Reform was Democratic. If the Democratic party considered it Democratic, it would feel so bad that, like as not, it would wear crape on its left arm for thirty days.

Some Democratic papers in this State are expressing the opinion that a campaign beginning in the middle of September will be long enough. From the middle of September until election day is about seven weeks, and it will take a good deal longer than that to explain the record made by the last Legislature to the satisfaction of the voters.

Naturally enough the Minnesota Democratic State Convention declared for anti-prohibition. Why wouldn't "free rum in the concrete and reform in the abstract" do for the Democratic National platform in 1884? The Republican party must go.

To Senator Bayard: We notice that you are travelling in Kentucky, and sincerely hope you may enjoy your trip. And by the way, Senator, if you wish to have the South enjoy itself don't deliver that "Centralization "speech of yours white you are gone. An effort better adapted to cast a gloom over an entire community has rarely been prepared. Keep it for the next meeting of the Iroquois Club.

PERSONAL.

President Carter, of Williams College, is taking his vacation in Canada.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will spend the remainder of this month among the Berkshire Hills. Professor Harkness, of Brown University, has gone to Europe for a year's rest and recreation.

Dr. Cullis, of Boston, who conducts the "faith cure" conventions at Old Orchard Beach, has purchased land at North Conway, N. H., on which to hold similar gatherings.

General A. G. P. Dodge directs that of the \$7,500 he has given for educational purposes in Breathitt County, Ky., \$3,000 shall be used in building an academy at Jackson, and the remainder in aiding poor but meritorious young men to attend school.

Canon Knox Little recently took part in an open-air mission meeting held by Wesleyans at Chestwood, England-"probably the first time," says The London Echo, "that any member of the Ritualistic party has actively taken part in a Dis-senting service."

Field Marshal Von Moltke, and Professors Momn sen, Gneist, and Dubois-Reymond, are members of the committee formed in Berlin to arrange for the erection of a Luther monument in tuat city. Karl Julius has published "The Life of Doctor Martin Luther as an Epic Poem." The City Council of Berlin will devote \$2,000 to the publication and distribution of a small Life of Luther among all distribution of a small Life of Luther among all Evangelical families in the city that do not receive the city's Fest-schrift on the "Luther Day." The sum of \$6,250 will be spent in circulating other Luther literature, and \$37,500 will be devoted to the erection of a home for the daughters of Evangelical elegymen and schoolmasters. The city has made a free grant of the land on which the home is to a built. It is said that when President Arthur was at Cape

May, after the public reception was over he received a card from a caller who was very anxious to see him. On being shown in, the visitor proved to be a weather-beaten, middle-aged man, who grasped Mr. Arthur cordially by the hand and informed him that he "knowed" him as soon as he set eyes on him." He then repeated his name to the President, and inquired if he remembered that his visitor had gone to school to him. The President then recalled that, during one of his vacations he had, for the purpose of raising much-needed funds, taken several young fellows of about his own age to impart some "college learning" to, and the man before him was one of them. The former scholar combines and informed the President that he was doing very well. The President expressed his pleasure at the meeting, and the two parted with mutual expressions of good will and hopes for future happiness. The President said he not a grip of the hand which he would not forget for some WASHINGTON, Aug. 3. - Postmaster - General

Gresham is expected to return to Washington to-

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 3 .- After forty-seven year of service as professor of chemistry in the Dartmouth Medical College, Oliver Payson Hubbard, M.D., LL.D., has resigned his chair and been made Professor Emeritus. Professor Edwin J. Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, will fill the vacancy during the present lecture term, which opened on August I.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is said that frequent scraping and cleaning have made the Battle Monument at Baltimore some thing very different from what it was originally. For instance, the fine Roman nose of the goddess has been converted into a vulgar snub. "We like a dingy monu-ment better," says The American, "Who wants a monu-ment to look new ?"

The police recently descended upon a cambling establishment in Hamburg which, during the last few months, has made many a North German nobleman temporarily sick of life. The business was carried on with many precautions against discovery in one of the finest hotels in the city, and the sums lost there were enormous. The police conficated all the money in the bank, about \$2,500, and carried the players off to jail.

The Faith Cure Convention at Old Orchard,

Me., came to an end on Thursday evening, but prayer meetings will be continued three times a day for several weeks. About 230 persons have attended the convention and, so far as the reports indicate, their faith remains unshaken. The most striking cures in answer to prayer during the recent session are alleged to have occurred in the case of Miss Gibbs, of Oshua, Canada, whom cereore-spinal meningitis of six years' standing has suddenly deserted, and in the case of Mas Jennie C. Clark, of Berwick, Me., whom heart disease scarcely allowed to reach the convention.

The general knowledge that the electric light produces very little heat in proportion illuminating power has been reduced to figures by Nature. which gives the following result of careful experiments The neat from an arc lamp of 100-candle power is from 57 to 158 heat-units, that of the meandescent lamp of equal brilliancy, from 290 to 536. The argand gas urner is the next best light in point of coolness, but this is represented by 4.860 heat-units, a colza oil lamp by 6,800, a flat wick petroleum lamp by 7,200, a paraffic candle by 9,200 and a tailow candle by 9,700. Light for light, therefore, the heat of an electric are lamp under the most favorable circumstances is to the heat of tailow candles as 1 to 170.

A Scotch florist recently sued a customer named Hunt for \$6, the value of flowers supplied to him, for which the defendant refused to pay on the ground that they were not what he ordered. A part of the evidence consisted in thirty-six verses of doggerel which the plaintiff had introduced into his correspondence on the subject and which, on being read in court, provoked roars of laughter. One of the couplets announced that the florist would " hunt him to the gates o' hell, and sync say, Mr. Hunt farewell." Mr. Hunt neked how the florist. who described himself as a Christian and an elder in three parishes, could justify such language to his conscience; to which the florist retorted; "We canna hew milestones wi feather, and it's sometimes necessary to put on the screw, even on Christian." His case not being apparently so good as his rhymes, this poetical litterant was non-suited, and ordered to pay the expenses of the action into the bargain.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Department of the coming Institute Fair at Boston reports that one acre of space will be filled with women's work, and that, moreover, there will be a conspicuous absence of the patchwork and pickle element. The fair, it is said, will prove conclusively that those who assert that no woman ever invented anything useful, slander the sex. "One special point regarding these inventions," says the chairman, "Is test they are all in the direction of home comforts. This fact has im-

pretations that have been made regarding this it. Some people have regarded it as a bit of a dynamite, a woman's subrage convention in diomething of that order, to which it has abit relation as it has to the Eleusinian councils.

The recent returns from the various countled of Iowa, to the State Auditor, of the as of real property, show an increase of \$218,747,921 for 1883 as compared with 1881. The assessed values are more than one-third less than the cash values. Following are the total for the cash values. ing are the totals for the two years: 1881—Lands, \$241,968,396; town lots, \$55,523,683; total, \$297,492, 079. 1883—Lands, \$440,613,330; town lots, \$75,626,670; total, \$516,240,000.

The enermous value of land in the heart of London has doomed another ancient relic to destruction, and Sion College will soon disappear from London Wall to reappear in more commodious quarters near the Thames Embankment. The most valuable feature of Sion College is a library of 50,000 volumes which to open to all the licensed clergy of the city and its suburbs as well as to the fellows of the college. Any elergyman, moreover, can easily obtain the privilege of reacting in the library and borrowing books. The college was founded by virtue of letters patent granted first by Charles I in 1630 and afterward by Charles II in 1664, in pursuance of the will tof Thomas Waite, D. D., canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Vicar of St. Duestan's in the West, who died in 1623. The purpose of the founder was the erection and endowment of a college "for a corporation of all the ministers, persons, viors, lecturers, and curates within London and suburbe thereof, as allso for a convenient howse or place fact buy, to make a convenient almshowse for twentys par sons, viz., tenne men and tence women "; and in order to carry out this project he bequeated a sum of \$3,000, and a sum of \$160 per annum charged on certain lands, of which \$120 a year was to be settled on the almshouse

Senator Logan, who has just returned from his long tour in New-Mexico, gives the following descrip-tion of the wonderful sait springs which he and his companions discovered in that Territory about twenty miles northwest of Moore and Casey's great ranch, "Here is a salt basin about one mile in diameter, and the waters obb and flow as regularly as do the tides of the ocean. When the tide goes out the edge of the basin shows salt instead of sand. In the midst of the lake are three conteal-shaped mountains 100 feet in height by 100 feet in diameter, which are apparently composed entirely of cinder, such as is left in any ordinary grate after the coal is burnt. One of these forms an island in the middle of the basin, but the others are so situated as to be accessible when the tide is out. Fortunately this was the case when we were there, and, actuated by a desire to see all the wooders, we climbed to the top of one of these mountains. It was found to be hollow, just as if an immense funnel had been thrust into the top, and at the bottom, about on a leve! with the water in the nain basin outside, was a spring which we discovered was possessed of several peculiar features. The water was found to be very strongly impregnated with salt, and its density so great that a person in bathing would and its density so great that a person in bathing would find it impossible to sink or even stand up in it, or do other than float upon its surface. The depth of the spring is unknown, and this, too, like the water in the basin, ebbs and flows with the tide. I think that by the use of a siption hundreds of barrels of salt could be obtained from this spring daily. Tasse springs consist of a part of about 200 acres which have been reserved from entry or sale by the Government as saline lands."

POLITICAL NEWS.

It is too early as yet to judge to what execut the Ohio Democrats will be affected this year by desertions from their ranks. There are enough indications, however, to prove that they will have considerable trouble from this cause. The Olescland Herald points out three classes of Democrats, many of which will either be indifferent or vote for Foraker. respectable Democrats, who are disgusted with the fact that the party has been made a tender to the liquor interest; the mosabacks, who are disgruntled because a new recruit has been preferred to the old and well-tried leaders; and the projection Democrats, who are not satisfied with the tariff plank in the platform. From these and other sources The Herald believes that the Democracy will have considerable losses.

Senator Voorhees turns the kaleidoscope again in au interview published in The Cincinnati Enquirer and holds up McDonald to view as a pretty fair protectionist. He says that the latter "is no more of a free-trader than he (Voorhees) is." Both of them, it is claimed, stand upon the tariff plank of the Ohio Democratic platform which, as Judge Foraker says, is "constructed by sections that are to be respectively to the front for free trade or protection as the locality to the front for free trade or protection as the locality may require." As Voorhees is an intimate friend of Me-Donald and a warm advocate of his nomination to the Presidency, his statement ought to be authoritative. It will continue so probably until some free-trader makes objection to it, when McDonald will bob up seronely as an advocate of a tariff for revenue only.

Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, while in Chicago, told The Tribune of that city that the designs of General Butler were well understood in his State. There was no doubt of his renomination for the Governorship by the Democrey, and, in case of his re-election, of his commation for the Presidency by the same party. Buter's ability to carry so strong a Republican State as Massachusetts, Mr. Dawes thought, would be an element of strength the Democrats could not disregard. "Therefore," the Senator added, "every Republican in Massachusetts understands this is not a Massachusetts campaign alone, but a National one. All this has tended to but one result, and that is to wake up the Republican party in Massachusetts; and when it is result is never doubtful."

The managers of the Ohio Democratic campaign do not appear to be very eager to pit their candidate for Governor against Judge Foraker. Hoadly is and to be willing to take part in toint discussions'and the Republican candidate has made known his readiness. The Demograts, however, are more discreet than their that Hoadly's propensity to blunder will get him into more trouble. It is known that the Democrats desire to avoid any discussion of the liquor question. The Scott law is proving so unexpectedly popular that they see how damaging it would be for them to take an attitude opposing it, and yet they are charged with being pieded to the brewers to repeat it in case they carry the next Legislature. In a joint discussion Foraker could ask Hearily some throomfortable questions on the subject Hence this Democratic heartation.

Mr. Randall has been defeated again for the Speakership. This time the job is done by The Charleston News. It claims that he will not get more than fourteen votes from the South and about thirty more from the rest of the country. Forty-five votes if hinks is his full strength; but, conceding him twentyfive in addition, The News says that he will have only seventy votes, with one hundred and twenty opposed to him. This estimate will amuse Mr. Randall and every well-informed person. But conceding its correctness, is will be seen that Mr. Randall has a very fair chance o winning. If he starts out with seventy votes he will a majority in the Democratic caucus. It is not probable that any other candidate will have at the start the half of seventy voice. With such prospects Mr. Randall can view with complacemy the regularity with which his opponents defeat him every week.

GOSSIP ON POLITICS AND CANDIDATES.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STRONGER THAN EVER.

Ex-Congressman Butterworth in The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Republican party to-day is standing on a firmer foundation than ever. It is the party of personal liberty, the party of progress, but while it has proved itself to be so, it does not eater to the belly, to the lower instincts of man for patronage. It strives to-day as before, to uphold the prosperity of the Nation. The Democratic party appeals not to the intellege, but to the lowest impulses of man. The Republican party has never been, and will never be, the friend of extremists on the limnor question or any other question. And lats on the liquor question or any other question. And in this connection I expect a great deal of good from the Scott law, especially after it was declared constitutional by the Supreme tribunal of the State. It has taken the vexed question out of politics.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN NEW-YORK.
From a Chicago Tribune Interview with James W. Huston.
"What are the prospects for the future in

From a Chicago Fribune Intercises with James W. Heated.

"What are the prospects for the future in New-York!"

"As far as the party itself is concerned in the State, my impression is that the members of the State Administration who were nominated and elected as Garfield men will be renominated this fail, and I have no doubt whatever, if Ohio is carried by the Republicans, that New-York will follow suit."

"I have no doubt whatever that the Republicans will carry both branches of the next Legislature. That they might very readily do and yet lose the State, and, as paradox, they might carry the State and lose the Legislature. That has been done, but is in no way likely to the case again. There is a general feeling of diaguat it he course of the Democracy in the Legislature—its dedging on the courselabor question, the increase of State taxation, and the general policy of the party, which seems to be to grab all it can get and keep all it has, without any regard to the people whatever—all of which will have a great dead to do with giving the Republicans the control of both branches of the next Legislature. Another factor which will have a good deal to do with the solution of the problem is the fact that the mooning Senature with the action of the problem is the fact that the mooning Senature with the selection of the problem is the fact that the mooning Senature and control in the selection of a United State Senator to succeed Lapham, whose term expires a year from next winter."

"Will have a voice in the selection of a United State Senator to succeed Lapham, whose term expires a year from next winter."

"Will have a good to the carry New-York next year and control ine delegation to the National Convention?"

"My impression is that General Sherman will be the next nomines of the Republican party. I have though as often a good while, and a m not prepared to change man in America, and I don't this any Eastern man will be moninated for the Presidency."